APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to Starred Question No. 1081 on page 462.]

The Madras Educational Loan Scheme, 1962, contemplates the sanctioning of loans to students, who are the children of Non-Gazetted Government Officers or teachers and who are studying in Medical, Agricultural, Veterinary and Engineering Colleges and in the Polytechnics including the Regional School of Printing, the Institute of Film Technology and the Institute of Leather Technology in this State, under the control of the Directors of Medical Services, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Technical Education respectively. The loans are interest-free. The amount of loans that shall be granted to an applicant will be fixed so as to cover :—

(1) the payment of full tuition and special fees and other fees, and the purchase of text books and instruments—up to the following maxima :—

(i) M.B.B.S.	Rs. 1,500 for the whole course.
(ii) All other degree courses.	Rs. 1,000 for the whole course.
(iii) Diploma course ..	Rs. 500 for the whole course,

Only text books and instruments which are certified as essential by the heads of institutions should be purchased; and

(2) A uniform maintenance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem in cash will be paid to each loanee for 10 months in a year just like salary payments. In the case of students residing in recognised hostels the amount will be adjusted against their monthly dues and only the balance, if any, will be paid to them.

The Directors of Medical Services, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Technical Education will be the controlling authorities. If a loanee fails in a particular year he or she will have to carry on without the loan for the subsequent year, even in the student is allowed to go to the next higher class. The loan will be continued when he gets promoted to the next higher class. The continuance of the loan every year will be subject to the students maintaining minimum academic standard, good conduct and attendance. Students eligible for other concessions like scholarships or fee concessions will be allowed the option to choose between the scholarship or other concessions and the interest-free loan but both will not be allowed. The grantee and the parent shall execute an agreement to abide by the following terms :—

(*a*) that in the event of default in the payment of any one instalment the whole amount remaining due shall become immediately payable ;

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(*b*) the Government shall have power to realise the sum due from the parent as if it were an arrear of land revenue, etc. ;

(*c*) the grantee should execute another bond immediately after attaining majority.

The loan should be repaid at the rate of 10 per cent of total emoluments from the date of securing employment of the grantee subject to the condition that the whole amount should be refunded within 100 months from the date of completion of his course. The repayment shall commence one year after the grantee successfully completes the course.

The Government have decided to extend the scheme of interest-free loans to all poor candidates, besides the children of teachers and Non-Gazetted Government Officers. The details of this scheme are being worked out.

Appendix II.

[*Vide* answer to Starred Question No. 1090 on page 468.]

Statement I.

(i) The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs for starting one spinning mill at Nazareth. Construction of building and erection of machinery are in progress and the mills are expected to go into production in the middle of 1962.

(ii) Government lands have been leased out to Tirunelveli Repatriates' Co-operative Palm-Gur Industry Association for exploitation of palmyrah industry.

(iii) "Parishramalayas" have been opened for distribution of Ambar Charkas—20 units in Tirunelveli district and 10 units in Ramanathapuram district.

(iv) Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,000 each to 24 repatriates in 12 coastal villages (four in Tirunelveli, four in Thanjavur and four in Ramanathapuram district) for poultry farming.

(v) Schemes are being formulated to start coir industry units, one each in Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur districts.

(vi) The Government have in addition passed orders that service rules regarding educational qualification, age, etc., may be relaxed in deserving cases where the repatriate is found *prima facie* suitable for appointment and that repatriates from Ceylon should be given the second preference after war service candidates for appointment to the last grade service.

(vii) The Government have sanctioned the grant of loans up to a maximum of Rs. 500 to artisan repatriates such as tailors, blacksmiths, soap-makers, barbers, dhobies, goldsmiths and sculptors, etc., to enable them to pursue their skilled avocations in India.